# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 18. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1878. Price, Five Cents



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Prices on Chicago lumber lower than ever before.
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## TELEGRAPHIC

### Yesterday's Proceedings of the 45th Congress.

### Suicide in Pueblo of a Cheyenne Man.

### Revenue Frauds in Cincinnati.

### Meeting of the Social Science Association.

### Opinion of General Pope on the Indian Question.

### Matters in the Republic of Mexico.

### Speculations on the European War.

### Interesting Summary of News from Everywhere.

### Commercial and Monetary.

## COLORADO.

### Suicide.

PUEBLO, May 20. The body of Geo. Stevenson, of Cheyenne, was found in a shed attached to the Elknorn stables, early Sunday morning, with a bullet hole through his head. A navy pistol lay beside him. The coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide. A w[illegible] is supposed to be at the bottom of it.

## WASHINGTON.

### CONGRESSIONAL

#### HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 20. The house was called to order this morning by Mr. Saylor, speaker pro tem. A bill was introduced by Mr. Ellis to protect the international and domestic commerce. One of its provisions empowers the Texas Pacific railroad to extend its line from Fort Worth to the Rio Grande, [illegible] El Paso.—By Mr. Garfield for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses. By Mr. Atkins requiring all appointments in civil service to be distributed equally among the congressional districts. By Mr. Crittenden providing that the claims of the militia for pensions on account of disabilities received in battle with rebels or Indians, shall be valid if filed previous to July, 1882.

Speaker pro tem Sayler announced the appointment of the committee under the Potter resolution to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late presidential election. This is composed as published this a. m. Mr. Garfield presented to the house a cable dispatch from Edward A. Noyes stating his desire of being subpoenaed by the committee.

The house went into the committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Hewitt made a speech mainly devoted to the dangers of the standing army in time of peace.

Mr. Humphrey took opposite grounds and argued that in a republican country a standing army was not a menace to the liberties of the people. The speech of Mr. Humphrey was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for considering the bill relating to the District of Columbia. When the committee arose several District bills were passed and the house adjourned.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20. The president pro tem laid before the senate the resolution of the city council of Chicago, praying the passage of the house bill to place the name of Gen. James Shields upon the retired list of the army, with the rank of brigadier general. Laid on the table.

Senator Thurman, from the judiciary committee, to which was recommitted the house bill to provide for the admission to the bar of the supreme court of the United States of any woman who has been a member of the bar of the highest court of any state or territory for a period of three years, reported it back with an amendment by Senator Sargent, providing that no person shall be refused admission to the bar of any United States court on account of sex. Senator Thurman said he had been directed by the committee to report, as they reported before, that there was no law prohibiting a court from admitting women to the bar, and therefore there was no necessity for this legislation on the bill. It was placed on the calendar with an adverse report.

A bill was introduced by Senator Sargent to regulate emigration.

By Senator Windom to amend section 23 of the act of June 21, 1874, to amend customs and revenue laws and repeal moieties. By Senator McMillan, to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. A bill to amend the 103d article of war, so as to provide that no persons shall be tried or punished by court martial for any offense committed more than two years, or in case of desertion, three years, before the arraignment of such person for such offenses. Passed. On motion of Senator Windom, the senate insisted upon its amendment to the Indian appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Senator McMillan reported unfavorably on the Senate bill to incorporate the U. S. Commercial Company and it was indefinitely postponed. Senator Whyte presented resolutions from the Maryland legislature favoring government aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect Chesapeake and Delaware bays. Referred. Senator Whyte gave notice that he would urge the matter before the Senate at the proper time, believing the work one of national importance and free from constitutional objections. Baltimore, he said, was not the grand reservoir of grain from the west and northwest, but it was the nearest outlet for western products to foreign lands.

Senator Cockrell moved to take up the house bill to place the name of Gen. James Shields on the retired list of the army with the rank of brigadier general. But after some discussion he withdrew his motion, and gave notice he would renew it later in the day, after Senator Morrill should have finished his speech on the repeal of the specie resumption act; it being unfinished business and the bill being taken up, Senator Morrill, chairman finance committee, spoke in opposition.

A long discussion on the retirement of Gen. Shields followed, participated in by Senators Cockrell, Sargent, Kirkwood, Oglesby, and others.

The president pro tem announced the conference committees on the Indian appropriation and pension appropriation bills. Senator Conkling took the floor to speak on the Shields bill but yielded to Senator Hamlin and the senate adjourned.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### Revenue Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 20. The following telegraphic summary of the investigations of the operations of the revenue agents in Cincinnati, has been received by the commissioner of internal revenue: Cincinnati, May 19. To Green B. Raum, commissioner of internal revenue, The result of the examination convinces us that there has been no effective organization of the district. A portion of the local force employed by the collector have been derelict in their duties. There has been no general or special canvas vi[illegible] to the tax payers, and an examination of the books of the manufacturers has not been frequent. We find ample opportunity afforded to dishonest tax payers to defraud the revenue. Many liquor dealers have neglected to destroy the stamps or empty the packages and have returned the same to the rectifyers and they have been re-used. A large number of packages have been found in the p[illegible] of the dealers. Empty beer kegs with stamps perfect, have been found in wagons. Rectifiers in many cases have not made proper entries and have refilled packages. Several wholesale dealers have sent out [illegible] In many cases the tobacco manufacturers have failed to make the required entries in their books. Many cigar manufacturers have not complied with the law and there is evidence that some of [illegible] defrauding the government.

### [illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20. In the coroner's inquest on the victims of the mill explosion Professors Peckham and Peck of the state university, submitted voluminous reports of investigations and practical experiments made to demonstrate the fact that the explosion was caused by the ignition of mill dust floating in the air, probably from sparks generated by the friction of the stones and a consequent formation of expansive gas. The report of Prof. Peck contains a long list of recommendations, for the preventing of similar disasters in mills.

### Welcoming the [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 20th. Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars joined with the American Temperance Union at Cooper Institute yesterday in welcoming Dr. F. R. Lees of London, the Chief Templar of England, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen Todd, Chaplain of the order, who have just arrived in this country.

### Branch Nevada Bank

NEW YORK, May 20. The Post says the New York agency of the Nevada bank, of San Francisco, was opened this morning with offices at No. 62 Wall street, New York. The agents are C. T. Christin and Charles A. Church. The business of the agency will be in exchange, and it will furnish bills on all important points in the United States, Europe, Japan, China, East Indies, Australian colonies, New Zealand, and Honolulu. Special attention will also be given to transactions in bullion and specie, and to California collections and securities. It is to be expected that through this agency New York mercantile and financial interests will have the benefit, to a larger extent than heretofore, of California capital.

### Waiting of Strikers, Operators and Owners

ST. LOUIS, May 20th. A company of the striking coal miners in the district embraced in Saint Clair and Madison, counties, Illinois, opposite this city, held a meeting with a number of the operatives and owners in East St. Louis to-day, to see if some adjustment of the present difficulty between them could not be reached. After a long discussion the committee said that the miners would resume work for 2½ and 3 cents per bushel during the winter and 2¾ cents the year round. One of the principal owners said he would give 2½ cents during the whole year. The company said they could make no arrangements except for the whole district and as no arrangements among themselves could be effected the meeting resulted in nothing. The miners assert that they will hold out until a final settlement can be made, and that they will enter into no partial arrangement.

### Setting of the Social Science Association.—General Pope on the Indian Question.

CINCINNATI, May 20. The social science association convened at Musical hall this forenoon. H. W. Lord, of Michigan, president, read his part, which was very interesting. A number of letters from European correspondents were read. The department of social economy presented two lengthy papers on homes for people and building associations, after which the association adjourned until three o'clock, this afternoon. At the evening session, Prof. Pierce was introduced by Gen. Pope, who read a paper on the Indian question. He reviewed the present Indian system and its results, explained the method of making treaties with the Indians, and the purpose sought to be accomplished in treating with them. He showed the difficulties in the way of carrying out the treaties, after they are made, and why under the present system new treaties are necessary, while by their operations the Indians are being gradually annihilated and the whites murdered. He gave the present Indian agents credit for better morals and characters than their predecessors under the old system of appointments, but as they are now unacquainted with Indian character and ignorant of the character and habits of frontier whites, he considers them incompetent to deal with either. The Indians were starved to death for want of supplies which the government was bound by treaty to furnish, and by the rapid depletion of buffalo, killed by hundreds of thousands yearly for their hides alone. He said it appeared to be the only function of the army stationed near the Indian agencies to force the Indians to submit to suffering quietly and without disturbance; whether the necessity results from the deficiency of appropriation, bad management of the agents or actual fraud. He attributed the Indian war to encroachments of the whites, the administration of Indian agents, and considered the army the victim in these wars. His plan for the settlement of the the difficulty was as follows:

First That the Indian tribes now on the reservations along the frontier and such as it may be necessary hereafter so to place, be transferred to points far in the rear of advancing immigration and placed on reservations in populous and well ordered district where no hostility to Indians is felt and where he is secure against want and protected from enduring or suffering.

Second That thus surrounded by good influences, and in a condition the most favorable to success, an honest and earnest effort should be made to civilize him by teaching him the pursuits and restraints of civilized life, so that if capable of becoming a part of our population he may be absorbed among and disappear as a distinct race.

He was followed by Murray Shipley of Cincinnati and others. The session of the conference of charities will be opened to-morrow with an address by Gov. Bishop.

### The Mexican Controversy.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 16. The controversy between the executive and supreme court continues. Vallarte has abandoned the department of foreign relations, and taken his seat as president of the supreme court. President Diaz has left the department vacant, but applied to the court to grant a license to Vallarte, to return to the cabinet. The court rejected the application by a large majority. It is [illegible] that Vallarte, while he remains at the head of the court, will be appointed minister for the [illegible] The [illegible] of Vallarte and Lerdo [illegible] The Lerdists hope the new [illegible] complicate the American [illegible] their revolutionary [illegible] The action of the court is regarded as a hostile [illegible] towards the United States.

### The Russian Ambassador on the [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 20. A Constantinople dispatch says; Prince Tobanoff, the Russian ambassador, to-day gave a reception to the [illegible] Russians, and in a brief address expressed strong hopes of peace. He however, recommended them not to be too sanguine, as the situation was still one of great uncertainty.

## FOREIGN.

### Labor Troubles.

LONDON, May 20. The Lancashire strike districts have become comparatively quiet. There has been no rioting there since Friday night. Everybody is looking for a favorable settlement. Oldham's operatives have resolved to submit to ballot the question of resisting the proposed reduction of five per cent. The card-room operators there have already accepted the reduction, at the same time expressing the hope that their employers will advance their wages when trade revives.

An unconfirmed report is current at Blackburn that the military in Lancashire fired on a mob of striking operatives. Blackburn is greatly agitated and a renewal of the riotous proceedings is feared.

### Uncertain.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20. While there is reason to believe the foundations of an arrangement have been laid between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg, small groups of personages who know what has occurred, maintain extreme reserve, and it is extremely difficult to say how far various rumors are to be relied on.

### Count Schouvaloff.

BERLIN, May 20. Count Schouvaloff arrived here this morning, and was received by the Emperor at noon. He will proceed to Friedrichsruhe to see Bismarck, and will then continue his journey to London.

### Speculations on the War.

LONDON, May 20th. Uneasiness is felt at Vienna about the prospect of an understanding between England and Russia. This feeling is not greatly shared by the ministers who are thoroughly convinced of England's good faith regarding the European settlement.

Berlin seems incredulous about an amicable arrangement. A correspondent says that Russia has not offered England sufficient concessions in Bulgaria. Russia in fact prefers to surrender her Asiatic acquisition rather than forego her schemes in Bulgaria. Russian official papers state that the movements of the army before Constantinople are not hostile or menacing.

A Pera correspondent says this is becoming a general conviction there, though Thursday and Friday's movements caused a regular panic, that the strength and organization of the Turkish army is now such that a prudent general like Todleben would hesitate to attempt a coup de main while his rear is harrassed by insurrection. Todleben's object has been to take up good defensive positions. He was not allowed to fall back from San Stefano. He therefore consolidated his men as far as possible by bringing up troops from the rear. The Turkish army is not only strong enough to defend neutrality but then to assume offensive in that neutrality and seriously menace. This fact explains Todleben's eye to lift his army off San Stefano flats to adjacent heights and give strong backing of support by bringing up his troops from the rear.

Bucharest advices say the Russians continue to move their troops and guns from the Danube into Bulgaria. None are coming northward.

Prince Gortschakoff is slightly better.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The opening of the Pimlico races at Baltimore was postponed till Wednesday on account of rain.

Watson's steam forge and car axle factory at Locust Point, Md., burned this a. m. Loss $25,000.—Insurance over 50 per cent.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The democratic campaign committee, composed of Representative Blackburn, chairman, Senator McDonald, and Representatives Browning, Hunton and Jones, of New Hampshire, elected as a committee Gen. A. S. Duncan, John G. Thompson, and Jas. E. Harvey. They also elected Mr. Harvey, treasurer, and Gen. Duncan, secretary.

An adverse report to Representative Cutler's cattle transportation bill was submitted to the house to-day, bearing the signatures of the following members of the committee on agriculture: Messrs. Aiken, Pridemore, Steele and Calkins. The last named received the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole matter.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

During the session of parliament yesterday the Prince of Wales and the German Crown Prince and Princess were in the gallery of the house of Lords.

There is a rumor in diplomatic circles that the British government has sent instructions to Lord Loftus, ambassador at St. Petersburg to request a categorical explanation from the Russian foreign officers concerning the reported armament of Russian privateers in the United States. It is also understood that Lord Loftus is to make inquiries, especially about the Mission of the Cambria.

## Commercial and Monetary.

(By Telegraph.)

### [illegible] STOCK MARKET.

New York, May 20.

Gold [illegible] 100⅝, [illegible] 100⅝, [illegible]

[illegible]

The following are the [illegible]

#### COUPONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons '81 | 10[illegible] | New 4½s, coup | [illegible] |
| Coupons '65, new | 10[illegible] | New 4's, reg | 101@101⅛ |
| Coupons '67 | [illegible] | New 4's coupons | 101⅜@101⅜ |
| Coupons '68 | 109 | 10-40s, reg | 107 |
| New 5s | 105⅜ | 10-40s, [illegible] | 107 |
| New 4½s, reg | 103⅝@103⅝ | Currency 6s | 120⅛ |

#### STOCKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 87⅛ | N. J. Central | 20⅝ |
| Quicksilver | 16 | Rock Island | 109⅜ |
| Quicksilver, pref'd | 30 | St. Paul | 51⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 119⅝ | St. Paul, pref | 76⅜ |
| Mariposa | 1 | T. W. & W. | 24⅜ |
| Mariposa, pref | 1⅛ | T. W. & W., pref | .. |
| Adams Express | 102⅛ | Fort Wayne | 90 |
| Fargo Express | 99⅜ | Fort Wayne, pref | .. |
| American Express | 49 | Terre Haute | 11 |
| U. S. Express | 48 | Terre Haute, pref | 12 |
| N. Y. Central | 10[illegible] | Chicago & Alton | 75 |
| Erie | 1[illegible] | C. & A. pref | 99 |
| Erie, pref | 32 | Ohio and Mississippi | 9⅜ |
| Harlem | 147 | Del. & Lackaw | 56⅜ |
| Harlem, pref | | A. & P. Tel | 20⅝ |
| Michigan Central | 65⅜ | Missouri Pacific | 11⅜ |
| Panama | 120 | A. & P. pref | .. |
| Union Pacific | 69 | Indiana Central | .. |
| Lake Shore | 62⅜ | C. B. & Q. | 105⅛ |
| I. C. | 77⅛ | H. & St. Joe | 112 |
| C. & P. | 75⅛ | C. P. Bonds | 107⅜ |
| Northwestern | 50⅜ | U. P. bonds | 107⅛ |
| Northwestern, pref | 71⅛ | U. P. Land Grant | 105⅜ |
| C. C. C. & I. | [illegible] | U. P. sinking fund | 98⅜ |

#### STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri 6s | 108 | Virginia, new | 25 |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 35⅜ | Virginia, old | 25 |
| Tennessee 6s, old | 40 | | |

### ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET.

St. Louis, May 20.

Hemp unchanged.
Flour—Dull, slow.
Wheat Lower, No. 3 red, 1.11⅛ to 1.12; No. 4 red, 1.05⅜.
Corn Steady, 38½@40.
Oats Lower, 25@25⅛.
Rye Dull, 56⅜.
Whisky Steady, $1.05.
Butter Rec'ts large, prices lower, 10@15; country 5 and 10.
Eggs Steady, 8.
Lead 4.
Hides Unchanged.
Pork—Dull, 8½, dry salt meat nom'l; bacon unchanged;
Lard $6.65@6.67⅛.

### CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, May 20.

Flour Steady and unchanged.
Wheat—1.10.
Corn 39⅜.
Oats Steady, fair demand, 26⅛ cash May or June.
Rye Steady and unchanged, 60.
Barley—Steady and unchanged, 49.
Pork—Steady and in fair demand, 8.50 [illegible].
Lard In fair demand and lower, 6.85 cash.
Bulk Meats Shoulders, 3⅜.
Alcohol 33.
Whisky—Dull, nominally 1.04.


Crawford House.

W. S. BANKER, - - Proprietor
BURT A BANKER, - Clerk

The old reliable Crawford House will still continue under the present management, to be the peer of any hotel in the city.

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The Russian agents have been busy since their arrival in this country. They have already chartered seventeen vessels for an uncertain time. They intend to use these vessels for privateers. Their aim is to obtain very fast steamers that sit low in the water.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily *News* says that Bayard Taylor's appointment as minister to Germany is received with great satisfaction. It is quite the fashion now for Berlin papers to print translations from Bayard Taylor's works. The *Tagblatt* had two of his serials in progress at one time.

According to G. W. Smalley, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the Prince of Wales is rendering invaluable services to the Paris Exposition as president of the royal commission. He is represented as very patient with the exhibitors though some of them are exacting. He has induced a good many to take part in the Exposition who did not intend to. Among this number is Mr. Colman, who has spent $50,000, to show the world how he makes mustard.

The democratic party expect now to carry 14 out of the 20 members of congress from Ohio on account of the redistricting bill which passed the legislature. The state senate resisted for awhile the outside pressure, but the party finally fell into line and passed this unjust partisan measure. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that the democratic party will not gain much by this measure as they will lose a great many independent votes. The fact that Speaker Randall and other prominent democrats urged the legislature [illegible] to pass this bill, shows that they fear the result of the election this fall.

### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

There have been several bills proposed in congress providing for postal savings. Two of these bills are especially worthy of notice. One was prepared by Representative Waddell, the chairman of the committee on the post office and post road, and has received the sanction of that committee. The other was prepared by Representative Phillips, of Kansas, and has received the approval of the house committee on banking and currency.

The first bill mentioned is somewhat complicated. Under its provisions any person over twelve years of age may deposit twenty-five cents and upwards in any money order office, and when the amount reaches five dollars, interest can be drawn semi-annually at the rate of three per cent. When the deposit amounts to fifty dollars, the depositor, at his own option, may apply to the treasurer of the United States to invest it in the four per cent. bonds, in certificates of deposit bearing interest at 3.65 per cent., or in an inscribed debt of the United States on the books of the Treasury, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and redeemable at the option of the government after fifty years. This inscribed debt is represented by "a suitable letter of advice from the Secretary of the Treasury to each investor." This letter is not transferable, but on application and return of the original letter, a new letter may be issued to other parties. It is also provided that all these deposits shall be exempt from state or local taxation. Provisions are made for organizing a department under the Postmaster General for doing this business and arrangements are also made for taking care of the money, but it is unnecessary to go into these details.

The Phillips' bill provides that any money order office shall receive deposits of twenty-five cents and upwards for which a pass-book receipt shall be given. These deposits do not bear interest. But when the deposits reach the sum of ten dollars the postmaster shall issue a postal order on the postmaster general. These orders in multiples of ten dollars can be exchanged for postal savings bonds, bearing interest at 3.65 per cent. These postal savings bonds are exchangeable for the four per cent. bonds.

The above is in brief a description of the two plans, the latter of which seems the most unobjectionable, since it is the simplest. But there are several objections to these measures. We do not think that the government should do business for private individuals without compensation. We think it inadvisable to complicate the machinery of the government and increase the patronage. With the great increase in government business during the [illegible] years, great evils have we may [illegible] necessarily grown up with it. The [illegible] plans devised to correct these evils are supposed to limit the patronage and [illegible] the public business. These [illegible] measures have directly [illegible] effect. If there is really [illegible] the public service, it would be unwise, to say the least, to do aught to increase the number of officials or add any private business to our already too extended public business.

The discrimination in exemption from state tax seems to us unwise. There was some reason in making this exemption when our 5-20 bonds were issued, as our credit was not good, and extreme measures were resorted to to obtain money to put down the rebellion. But that discrimination, made under necessity, has always caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the mass of people. Demagogues have called it legislation in favor of the bloated bondholder. There is no necessity of making such a discrimination. Besides, it is unjust. We know no reason why taxes should not be paid on this sum. If a poor man buys a lot to build a home for his family, he must pay taxes on the lot, and he will see no reason why his neighbor, who invests his money in postal saving bonds, should not do the same. All the savings banks in the country are obliged to pay taxes on their deposits, and of course an unjust discrimination will be made against them.

After all, the present savings bank system has not been bad. To be sure there have been many failures recently but these failures are due to imperfect state legislation and incompetent officials. Nearly every bank that has failed recently should have been closed by state officials years ago. In New England, where the savings bank system is most perfect, there have been hardly any bad failures. And this is remarkable, considering the immense shrinkage in all kinds of investments. But very few of our wealthy men value their property now as much as they did in 1872. Many of the deposits in our savings banks were made when currency was worth from forty to seventy per cent as much as gold, but now, when currency is about at par with gold, our savings banks are able to pay the depositors in the appreciated value. The fact is, that the investments of the savings banks have been more carefully managed than investments of any other institutions. Many colleges, like Dartmouth, have been severely crippled by shrinkage in the value of their securities. The fact that nineteen out of twenty savings banks, notwithstanding the immense shrinkage in securities during the last five years, are able to pay their depositors in full, is the most conclusive evidence of the stability of the system. Probably there will never be another such severe strain as there has been in the last five years. The present system seems to us far more feasible than the ones suggested in congress.

### THE POTTER RESOLUTION.

The general opinion among democrats, as well as republicans, is that the action of the house on Friday in passing the Potter resolution was unwise and will have a tendency to create distrust and uncertainty everywhere unless the house shows a disposition to modify their original plan.

If the purpose was simply to inquire into the frauds perpetrated in the presidential election of 1876, so as to prevent a recurrence of them, then of course an investigation should be made into all the alleged frauds. As it is, the resolution proposes only to investigate the alleged frauds of one party. The amendment of Mr. Hale, which widens the scope of the investigation, was not even allowed to be read. For this reason it is evident that the proposed investigation is not to throw light on future legislation, but is to impugn the title of President Hayes and bring about his removal if possible. The action of the house allows of no other interpretation. Some of the democratic party see what their action means now and are angry that they have been led into such a trap.

The republican party seems to have the strongest position. At first the republicans supported Mr. Hale's amendment, though it was offered entirely on Mr. Hale's own responsibility, but afterwards they concluded it was wisest to oppose all investigation of the alleged frauds on the ground that it was the first step toward opening the question of the legality of the president's title, and hence revolutionary in its character. Either position is strong, but the latter will commend itself to the judgment of the more thoughtful and conservative.

Considerable confidence is felt in the conservative feeling of southern members on this subject. They have no reason to have this question reopened, as President Hayes has acted very justly toward them. Representative Mills, of Texas, made a powerful speech against the Potter resolution a week ago, taking the ground then that the resolution was virtually reopening the whole question of the president's title. The house will hardly dare to take extreme measures now as the condemnation of their action has been so universal and emphatic.

It is very pleasant to read such notices as the Colorado *Farmer* gave the *Valley Home and Farm* last week. It seems that newspapers can entertain generous feelings toward their competitors even though they are struggling for existence. The following extract is the closing part of the notice which reflects great credit not only on the *Farmer* but on journalism:

It has been intimated by some that the *Valley Home and Farm* will be a lively competitor of THE FARMER for the patronage of the agriculturists of the state. Well, we hope it may, and wish the proprietors the most abundant success; and if there is not room for both in Colorado, we only wish for the "survival of the fittest."

REAL ESTATE.
CHAS. HALLOWELL,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS,
AND
INSURANCE,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

REAL ESTATE
Bought and sold on commission. Taxes paid. Collections made.
MONEY LOANED
Insurance written in leading American and Foreign companies. Assets represented, $55,000,000.00.
A. L. LAWTON,
Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

C. E. WELLESLEY,
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
AGENT.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW RATES.
Office opposite Postoffice, COLORADO SPRINGS

C. STOCKBRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY LOANED.

Sportsmens' Depot.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO DEPOT.
Ice and Mineral Water
Delivered Daily.
Pioneer of El Paso County Boxing Co.

Walter A. Smith,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and Loan
AGENT,
Opposite El Paso County Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

RESTAURANT.
The O. K. Restaurant
IS NOW READY
TO RECEIVE GUESTS.
RATES 21 meals, $5 00; Single meals, 35c.
*F. WHEELER, Proprietor.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.
GAGE & PEERY
Manufacture the Latest Styles of
Men's French Calf BOOTS and GAITERS.
A EXCLUSIVELY FIRST-CLASS.
Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.
A FULL LINE OF
Rogers & Bro.'s Silverware
Just received, also the finest line of
Jewelry, Watches, & Clocks.
To be found in the city, at MORRIS'S.

COAL AND TRANSFER.
Wm. Lennox & Bro.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Canyon City Coal
Also proprietors of the
OLD RELIABLE
TRANSFER LINE!
*Orders for the removal of all kinds of goods to and from the depot or to different parts of the city, attended to with promptness and at very low rates.*
Special attention given to handling Fine Furniture, Pianos, and Safes, and Satisfaction Guaranteed in all work.
Office: At Coal Yard, Near Freight Depot.
ORDER BOOKS: At the Hardware Stores of G. S. Barnes and Durkee & Lee.

BARBER SHOP, BATH ROOMS.
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms!
E. TOLIVER, Prop'r.
TEJON STREET, opposite the County Clerk's Office.
The only First-Class Establishment in the city.

GROCERIES.
THE
NEW
PARLOR STORE,
Largest Stock,
AND LOWER PRICES
Than Was Ever Before Offered In The State Of Colorado. At
S. SESSLER'S,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
Having had fifteen years' experience in the Grocery business in Colorado, and selecting my present stock directly from the manufacturers in car-load lots, at Extremely Low Prices, and at the very low rate of freight, I feel confident that I can offer better goods, at lower prices, than can be obtained elsewhere in Colorado.
My Stock comprises everything in the Grocery line and of the best
QUALITY.
Colorado Springs, Col.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CLOSING OUT!
LAKES
Music Store!
SHEET MUSIC
Your Own Choice at a discount of 50 to 75 per cent.
Violins . . . $2 to $ 5
Guitars . . . 4 to 10
Accordeons . . . 2 to 10
ETC., ETC.
CLOSING OUT!

GRAIN, FEED, HAY, ETC.
H. H. STEVENS,
Dealer in
Grain, Feed, Baled Hay, Etc.
BOARD AND SALE STABLE.
IRON STREET,
Opposite G. S. Barnes's, COLORADO SPRINGS

STONE MASONS.
CLEMENT & RUSSEL,
Stone and Brick Masons,
WILL TAKE CONTRACTS
For large or small jobs. Estimates furnished and all work done in the best manner.
STONE CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
Calcimining done on short notice.

HIDES, PELTS, FURS.
H. C. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
Dealers in
Hides, Pelts,
FURS AND SKINS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.
HUERFANO STREET, east of Phelps House, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
*Highest Market Price Paid for Everything Purchased. Give us a call.*

RESTAURANT.
The United States
RESTAURANT,
Wanless Block, 2d door north of Postoffice, COLORADO SPRINGS.
THOS. PASCOE, PROPRIETOR.
Furnished Rooms in connection with the House.

MACHINIST.
JOHN KLATTENHOFF,
Machinist and Gunsmith,
GUNS, PISTOLS, AND REVOLVERS, Cleaned and Repaired on Short notice.
*Orders taken for all kinds of Wood Turning*
Removed to Morley's old stand, Brick Block, HUERFANO STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

NOTICE!
CROSS & STEVENS,
The enterprising Livery Men of Manitou,
WILL RUN A PASSENGER EXPRESS
Between Colorado Springs and Manitou for the season.
Two trips Daily. Fares to suit the Times

*Assessment Notice.*
All persons having property in their possession or control in El Paso county, are requested to call at the Assessor's office, (over the County Clerk's office), in Colorado Springs, (before May 20, 1878,) and sign lists there prepared for them.
E. J. EATON,
Assessor El Paso Co., Colorado.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
BAKERY
AND
FANCY
CONFECTIONERY!!
Postoffice Block.
The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.
Fancy Cakes
For Weddings and Festivals, made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.
BREAD DELIVERED DAILY
To all parts of the city and Manitou.
I have recently opened a
LUNCH ROOM!
Where Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, etc., will be supplied at any time. I have also the exclusive agency for this city and vicinity of the Celebrated Black Hawk Crackers.
WM. BUSH,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I Do Not Keep Any Shoddy Goods
Such as are usually found
*IN A JEW AUCTION HOUSE,*
But if you want a
Good Stock to Select From,
Give your Repairing and Heel Braces free; then buy your
Boots & Shoes
—OF—
J. H. Woodgate,
CITY HALL BLOCK,
Colorado Springs, Colorado

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
GAZETTE
*DAILY AND WEEKLY.*
WEEKLY, FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.
Only $2 per Year
DAILY GAZETTE.
30 Cts. per Week.
$1.00 per Month.
$8.00 Per Year.
*FACILITIES FOR*
Job Work
UNSURPASSED!
*LETTER HEADS,*
*BILL HEADS,*
*NOTE HEADS,*
*STATEMENTS,*
*LABELS, POSTERS,*
*PROGRAMMES, Etc.,*
Neatly and Promptly
EXECUTED.

BANKS.

# ST NATIONAL BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

d Capital, $100,000

apital, $50,000

DIRECTORS:

NOUGH, *President.* G. H. STEWART, *Vice-President*

WBERT, *Cashier.* J. F. HUMPHREY, *Ass't Cashier.*

OWELL, C. E. GREENOUGH.

J. H. BARLOW, *Ass't Cashier.*

# aso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

SE AND SIGN PAINTING.

. SOMERVILLE,

House and Sign

# INTING!

ER-HANGING, Etc.

ke's Park Avenue, between Tejon reet and Nevada Avenue,

ORADO SPRINGS.

GINGER ALE.

# DRINK

# E'S GINGER ALE

*most refreshing drink to be had.*

ent Beverage for Pic-Nics, ls, and Entertainments.

at C. Stockbridge's will receive prompt attention.

MEAT MARKETS.

A choice supply of

S OF ALL KINDS,

h and Salt, kept constantly on hand.

READWELL, Prop.

door above Gazette Office.

'S MEAT MARKET

CHOICE

N-FED BEEF

Received Daily.

ing to be found in a First-class Market.

KETTLEWELL, Proprietor.

DOWNING & CO.,

holesale and retail dealers in

ork, Mutton, Game

T MEATS, &c.

Tejon Street.

GROCERIES.

F & SHERMAN,

lesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, FLOUR,

Teas, Pure Coffee, and Spices,

mestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all Kinds

under City Hall, Colorado Springs

J. M. Sturgeon

HAS OPENED A

# LLINERY

STORE,

ite the Post-Office.

is new and comprises only the of goods, which she is selling at

*re invited to call and examine them.*

BREWERY.

ES, BEER, & STOUT,

TLED OR BY THE KEG,

ured, and delivered daily by the

PASO COUNTY

ing Company.

E YOUR ORDERS AT

at to post-office, Colorado Springs.

STOCKBRIDGE,

President and Manager.

A. LEONARD, M. D.

ectrician.

tention given to Nervous and ases. Office at the Mineral Bath ilou.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

MAY 21, 1878.

### Captain Eads' Proposed Improvements of the Mississippi and St. John's Rivers.

Backed by the prestige of his magnificent success in opening the mouth of the Mississippi, Captain Eads has now no difficulty in securing the whole people as his audience when he comes forward with two more great projects for national improvements. One of these is no less important than the work already accomplished, for it aims directly at the saving of the enormous expense of constructing the new levees along the Mississippi by a means as simple, and without doubt as efficient, as the famous jetties themselves. This means is, briefly stated, to narrow the wide and shallow places of the river so as to confine its current to a uniform channel. The river naturally scours its bed out in the narrow parts and drops the sediment in the wider portions along its entire length, and wherever there is a widening there are the shoals, the islands, the snags, and the stumps which impede navigation.

To bring the wide parts to the uniform width, Captain Eads proposes to cover the sand-bars with brush and stone dams. These obstructions would cause a deposit of sand between them and force the waters to deepen the channel. The work should go on annually, the obstructions being gradually built higher, and finally, when the river had been brought to a uniformity of width, there would be a uniformity in depth, in current, and in transportation of sediment. This work could be much more easily accomplished than could the rip-rapping or mattressing of the banks, because it needs only to be done in shallow water. Levees are objectionable, it is argued, not because of the present amount needed for absolute protection from the near floods, for four or five millions would insure this, but it is because they must cave in at the wide places. Instead of diffusing the water by outlets and raising high levees at these points, as proposed by the United States engineers, Captain Eads advocates its conservation every drop of it, in one channel of uniform width, and the abolition of all the wide places, the closure of the outlets, and, if necessary, the closure of the island chutes. The United States engineers propose to attack the bank of the river with shovels and wheelbarrow, to accommodate its anticipated elevation ten or a dozen feet higher than ever before. Captain Eads proposes to set the river to work in the bottom of its bed, as he did at the jetties, and while deepening it for the benefit of commerce, to lower its haughty crest forever. They provide for a river carried threateningly above the land, a constant source of terror and anxiety, while he proposes that its vast volume, "in all the grandeur of its mightiest floods, shall be viewed with an admiration devoid of fear from happy homes safe above its surface."

Captain Eads' other project is the deepening of the channel through the bar at the mouth of St. John's river, Florida. Here he suggests a system of jetties analogous to those used at the mouth of the Mississippi. He finds that there exists from Jacksonville to the sea a river basin 25 miles long and averaging one mile in width. At one end of this basin the average rise of the tide is nearly one foot, and at the other end 5½ feet. The average quantity of tidal water passing into and out of this basin twice a day is equal to 2,000,000,000 cubic feet. This would produce an average rate of current equal to 2 miles per hour, through a channel having a cross section of 30,000 square feet, or a maximum current during average flood and ebb tides of about 4 miles an hour. With such a tidal basin, even without the additional advantage of the river current resulting from a large annual rainfall upon 7,500 square miles drained by the river, Captain Eads thinks that there would be no question of parallel jetties acting otherwise than as a certain means for deepening the channel through the bar. The inflowing waters now nearly 3 miles wide, would be caused to traverse a channel only three or four tenths of a mile wide. The frictional resistance would thus be greatly decreased, and higher tidal oscillations would occur at Jacksonville. The river channel would, therefore, not only be deepened over the shoals in the river by a higher plane of water at high tide, but the increased flow of tidal waters through the river would deepen the bottom likewise and materially improve the navigation of the river.—*Scientific American.*

### RECALLING A BLOODY DAY.

### THE MASSACRE AT WYOMING.

**Preparation to Celebrate Its One Hundredth Anniversary on July 3 and 4.**

The elaborate preparations in progress among the people of Pennsylvania for a centennial commemoration of the battle and massacre of Wyoming recall one of the most thrilling incidents of the revolution. The name of Wyoming and its sad history have obtained a world-wide fame, and naturally the thousands who have been stirred by the recital of its woes, will feel an interest in the forthcoming celebration, which will occur on the 3d and 4th of July next, the first being the date of the battle and massacre. The preparations for the demonstration were begun on the ninety-ninth anniversary of the event, when a number of the descendants of the gallant yeomen who fought and fell met and organized an influential association, with sub-committees scattered throughout the valley to attend to the details. The heartiness with which they entered upon their work, and the enthusiasm with which the public have seconded their efforts, warrant the hope that the affair will be worthy of the occasion which it is designed to honor.

The invasion of the valley was accomplished on the 3d of July, 1778, when a number of British soldiers, commanded by Colonel John Butler, and accompanied by seven hundred Indians led by the cruel half-breed, Brant, or Gi-en-gwa-toh, descended upon the defenseless settlement. They were met by a few companies of old men and boys, whose extreme age and youth had exempted them from service in the distant ranks of the republic, and for several hours a fierce battle raged on the banks of the Susquehanna. But the contest was unequal. The Indians, from their ambush, kept up a deadly flank fire, which soon thinned the ranks of the yeomen, and utterly shattered, they were forced to fall back, despite the appeals of their courageous leader, Colonel Zebulon Butler, who cried, "Don't leave me, my children, and the day is ours." The Indians, seeing their foes retreat, fell upon them and slaughtered them without mercy—men, women and children.

When the Six Nations espoused the English cause against the colonies it was part of the compact that the latter should lead them against Wyoming, to afford them an opportunity of being avenged upon the settlers, whom they regarded as the usurpers of the red man's paradise, a name sometimes given to the valley; and so, the first skirmish being over, the Indians gave full scope to the spirit of destruction which possessed them, and, breaking away from the leaders, they reaped a terrible revenge upon the gentle people of that Arcadian abode. About 300 were put to death with torch, tomahawk and spear, regardless of age or sex, and the most cruel tortures that a fiendish spirit could devise were employed to make the last lingering moments of their victims full of agony. An awful night followed that day of carnage. The huts and homes, the crops and orchards, were set on fire and the devastation of the entire settlement was made complete. Several were drowned in their efforts to escape down the river under the cover of night, but a party of a hundred women and children succeeded in making their way to the mountains, under the leadership of one old man, who was their sole protector. But though they fled the terrors of the massacre, it was to encounter hardships equally severe. Their path lay through the Great Swamp, now known as the "Shades of Death," by reason of the numbers who had perished there, and the sufferings they endured from fear and famine and sickness are unmatched by anything on record. One poor woman, whose babe died at her breast in a vain effort to obtain nourishment, carried her dead darling twenty miles rather than leave the precious burden behind to fall a prey to the wolves, and many other incidents of love and devotion are related. Only a few survived the fatigue of the march and the plague which overtook them in the swamp. The bodies of those who were massacred in the Wyoming valley lay unburied on the plain for months, until a detachment of soldiers gathered them together one night and consigned them to a large hole in the ground, fearful lest a more respectful interment might excite the enmity of the Indians, who were still prowling about the neighborhood. The result was that the exact location of the remains was unknown to the friends of the dead for many years, and their discovery at last was a mere accident. An unassuming obelisk commemorative of the virtues of the fallen heroes has been raised over their resting place by the patriotic women of Wyoming, and is visited every summer by hundreds of persons attracted to the scene by a spirit of reverence or curiosity.

In order to make the coming centennial as realistic as possible, a number of huts are in progress of erection along the river, to look exactly like those which stood there 100 years ago, and the old forts are being rebuilt. A tribe of friendly Indians detailed their chief a few days ago to wait on the committee of arrangements and offer their services, in full costume, and their appearance will doubtless aid the picturesque features of the representation. President Hayes and a number of men prominent in politics and literature, have also signified their intention of being present. The first day will be devoted to odes and orations commemorative of the event. The words of a poem by Miss Susan E. Dickinson have been set to music, and will be sung by one hundred voices, and a similar contribution has been made by another accomplished lady, who retires behind the *nom de plume* of "Stella of Lackawanna." The programme for the 4th of July consists of a grand pageant, participated in by the civic and military societies of Pennsylvania, to be followed in the evening by a display of fire-works along the river banks a distance of twenty miles of charming scenery.

A sketch of Wyoming would be incomplete without mentioning the "Bloody Queen Esther," an Indian fury, who with her own hand put 20 men to death. Her victims had been taken prisoners, and were promised mercy, but just at the moment when they hoped to be released they were led from the fort where they had been held captive, and ranged around a rock, upon which their murderess, with death-maul and tomahawk, dashed out their brains. It is known to this day as Queen Esther's Rock, and the portion which rose above the surface of the earth has been almost carried away by relic hunters. The story of Frances Slocum, who was carried off from her mother's door, a mere babe, by the Indians, and discovered half a century later by her brothers, who found that she had forgotten her language, and was happy and wealthy with the "children of the forest," is too well known to need reproduction; nevertheless, owing to the touching circumstances of the case it occupies considerable prominence in the traditions of the massacre. The nephew of Frances Slocum is at present residing in Scranton, and remembers well having heard his father describe the meeting with his sister.

**The New English Nautical Ballad "Nancy Lee."**

The Second Life Guards marched past my window yesterday in full uniform, to the splendid, breezy, catching melody of "Nancy Lee." I expect tune and song have reached you by this time. It has been the rage here for months. The composer is a vocalist named Maybrick. He took the song to the Chappells, music publishers. They claim to be authorities on all questions of musical publications. Maybrick sung the song to them. He wanted one hundred dollars at the time. "Give me a five-pound note for it," he said, "and have done with it." No, they preferred to pay him a royalty; they did not think the song would sell. It is the best nautical ballad that has been published for years. Chappells have, up to the present writing, paid Maybrick $7,500 in royalties for "Nancy Lee." Theatrical managers and publishers, as a rule, are fools. There are "sweet little cherubs sitting up aloft," in the shape of struggling artists, who now and then force new works upon them; otherwise they would die in workhouses, instead of living luxurious lives and dying with "heirs, executors and assigns" in charge of handsome properties.—*London Letter.*

A "Whittling School" has been opened in Boston, with the design of familiarizing boys with the use of tools. There are between thirty and forty pupils, and more applicants than can be accommodated. The tuition is free, and practical wood-cutters are engaged to give instruction. The course includes twenty-four lessons, and is only designed to direct the talents of natural "whittlers"—not to make finished workmen.

# Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Carpets and Hats,

## Cheaper than Ever!

Comprising all the New Styles of

Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods,
Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Sacques,

A full line of Parasols, Fans,
Hosiery, Gloves, Lace and.

Lace Goods, Towels, Napkins,
Silk and Wool Fringes,

Ties, Scarfs, Galloons, Buttons,
Braids, Summer Silks,

Black and Colored Silks,
Bed Comforters, Counterpanes,

White and Colored Blankets,
Wool and Damask Table Covers,

And Linens, Ribbons,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,
Umbrellas, Ladies' Belts and

Shawls, Ladies' and Gents'
Underwear. Gent's and Boys

Clothing and Hats,
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Goods

Lap Robes, Carpets, Oil Cloths,
White Goods, Cambrics,

*In short, a select line of the latest novelties, new things of the season,*

## Bought at Reduced Prices, to be Sold Accordingly Low.

## The Best Assorted Stock Ever Shown in Colorado Springs.

Myself and assistants will make it a point to give Everyone Careful Attention.

## NO TROUBLE to Show Goods.

If you have goods to buy, don't fail to give me a call, and save money by so doing, AS I MEAN TO SELL.

D. J. MARTIN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SAVAGE & FLORANCE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

# BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have just received 75 Cases of Boots and Shoes direct from the best factories East. We bought for cash, therefore we are determined to sell the Best of Goods at reasonable prices to suit the times.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Sign of the Golden Boot, Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

MERCHANT TAILOR

## CHAS. STEARNS,

# Merchant Tailor!!

A BURNER WAY,

***Better work for Less Money,***

Than can be obtained from Denver or elsewhere.

Brick Block,

Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

## PETER MARIANI,

DEALER IN

## California Fruits

CONFECTIONERY, Etc.

Having recently returned to the city, I have re-opened my store on Tejon street, where I shall keep constantly on hand a large stock of Confectionery, California Fruits, &c. My patrons will receive none but the best of goods.

*California Fruits received daily by Express.*

LIVERY.

WILBUR & GOODRICH,

AVENUE STABLES,

*107 Pike's Peak Avenue,*

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

First-class horses and carriages to let. Horses taken to handle and break. All diseases of horses treated.

NURSERY.

Flowering Plants.

**I am now prepared to sell Flowering Plants at Denver Prices. I will discount Denver Prices on large orders.**

WM. CLARK,

**Colorado Springs Nursery,**

COLORADO SPRINGS

Cheyenne Valley Sheep Farm.

A pure Morgan Stallion with eleven strains of pure Morgan blood ready for service at $25.00; also, 200 pure bred Merino rams, some acclimatized and others not; to be seen at the above ranch.

W. A. CUTHELL, Prop.

E. LEONARD & CO'S COLUMN.

## Dog's Bark at the Moon!

But what cares the Moon?

Fair Luna Sails on as Placidly as ever!

OTHER STORES

In Colorado Springs

YELL "ONE PRICE"

And they vary it by the cry

## GIVE AWAY GOODS!

**But the Old Established and Reliable House of**

## E. LEONARD & CO.

Wish it distinctly understood that they

**Do not Give away Ready made Clothing**

ONLY TO THE DESTITUTE.

The reputation this house bears for strict honesty and attention to business is such as to challenge the admiration of all who favor them with their patronage, while their facilities for doing business in a satisfactory manner are unsurpassed by any firm west of the Mississippi. It is a common remark that

# E. LEONARD & CO.

Are among the leading clothiers of the state, and that their prices are always so reasonable that persons once trading with them think of going no where else.

Their success is due in a great measure to the points above noted; but another fact should also be mentioned in this communication, to-wit: They purchase their goods by the car-load, pay cash, and get the best bargains to be had in the great wholesale marts. Besides, their agents are always on the look out for special rock-bottom bargains, and they are thus prepared always to take advantage of the "main chance."

They daily practice is to sell

COATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,

# OVERCOATS!

SUITS,
RUBBER
GOODS,
Furnishing
Goods,
Hats, Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
&c., &c., &c.

So low that customers can pay for them, and thus retain their own self-respect.

Owing to the immense stock they have just received and that is yet to come, this firm has found it necessary to greatly enlarge their quarters, and to this end have secured the rooms above their own and the adjoining stores.

RISKS.

Any person living within an area of one hundred miles from Colorado Springs runs a risk if he buys his ready-made clothing at any other house than that of

E. LEONARD & CO.

Never in their past history was this Old Reliable Firm so well prepared to supply all the demands of the people for new, neat, and elegant spring and summer suits. Every department is replete with all the novelties of the season, and at prices never before known in the annals of the clothing trade in this city.

They make no misrepresentations. Never were they better prepared to prove the truth of this assertion than at present.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

# THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

MAY 21, 1878.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

Dr. T. G. Horn, yesterday received a fine operating chair from Sharp & Smith, manufacturers of surgical instruments, Chicago.

A little son of Mr. A. L. Lawton was severely cut in the forehead by falling upon a sharp rock while at Cheyenne Canon on Sunday last.

We call attention to the advertisement of Green & Tolliver in another column. They are prepared to do good work in whitewashing and kalsomining, at reasonable prices.

The library association hope to make arrangements for the delivery here of Hon. Schuyler Colfax's celebrated lecture upon "Lincoln." Correspondence upon the subject is being had with Mr. Colfax, who is now in Denver.

Mr. Burt G. Simmons arrived in town on Saturday, and is staying with Mr. J. W. Adams. He expects to locate here permanently, and practice his profession. The Rochester, (N. Y.,) *Democrat* of the 11th inst. contained the following notice of the departure of Mr. Simmons: "Burt G. Simmons, a young gentleman well and favorably known in Rochester, expects to depart Monday morning, en route to Colorado Springs, where he will settle in the practice of the dental profession. The past winter he has spent as a student at Philadelphia, having had a previous experience as an assistant in the dental office of Dr. Walter, in Smith's arcade. The best wishes of a host of personal friends will attend him in the new enterprise, which has led him to accept Horace Greeley's advice and 'go west.'"

### Real Estate Transfers.

Matt France and Keyes Danforth to Samuel B. Wright; warranty deed; s w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 11, town p 15 s, range 66 west; consideration, - - - $ 75

Emanuel Heitler to Peter Becker; lot 17, block 8?, city of Colorado Springs; consideration, - 450

### Accident.

While riding last evening Mr. Charles Stearns, the tailor, met with an accident in the following manner: Coming down Huerfano street at a lively pace, his horse turned abruptly into the alley just east of the Barton block and leading to the stable where he was kept, and in so doing ran into a tree, which threw Mr. Stearns to the ground, spraining his wrist and bruising his face quite badly.

### Meteorological Report of Colorado College for Week Ending May 18, '78.

Highest barometer, 29.991 inches, Sunday.
Lowest barometer, 29.462 inches, Friday.
Range, 0.529 inches.
Mean barometer, 29.745 inches.
Highest thermometer, 71°5, Thursday.
Lowest thermometer, 31°, Saturday.
Range, 40°5.
Greatest daily range, 30°5, Friday.
Least " " 14°5, Sunday.
Mean " " 24°5.
Mean thermometer, 50°3.
Wind, total No. of miles traveled, 1,497.
Mean humidity, 52 per cent. of saturation.
Rainfall, 0.01 inches, Sunday.

F. H. LOUD.

### New Carriage.

Mr. S. M. Sanders received last week one of the finest carriages ever brought to this city. It is of the style known as the "Curtain Landau," and is from the carriage works of Kean & Lines, New Haven, Ct. It is elegantly upholstered in green broadcloth, and has superb side lamps, which add much to its attractiveness. He has also just received a new double harness, from the harness shop of John Lewis, of Denver. Taken all together, it is one of the finest turnouts we have ever seen, and for which we predict there will be many calls. Our livery men in general, should be highly commended for the enterprise and pride with which they insist, that Colorado Springs shall not be outdone in this line by any western city.

### Burglary.

Between the hours of twelve and one last night, some burglars entered the house of F. X. Roman, at the beer garden. Taking off their boots they went into the sleeping apartments of Mr. Roman and commenced to search for money, we suppose. Mrs. Roman, who is a light sleeper, awoke and found the muzzle of a revolver close to her head. She immediately screamed and woke her husband up, but as his wife was accustomed to cry out in her sleep, he did not think anything unusual had happened. He was attempting to wake his wife up, when a man held a pistol over his head and told him to keep quiet or he would blow his brains out. Mr. Roman immediately jumped into the middle of the room, and the burglers lit out. They took with them a pair of trousers which contained ten dollars in one of the pockets. Mr. Roman had several hundred dollars in his trunk, and had it not been for his decision and promptness they would probably have obtained that. Probably the theft was committed by some tramps. There are a good many in this vicinity, and they cannot be too carefully watched.

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. Walter Storms and son, left the city yesterday, for their home, in New York.

Upon invitation to the common council of our city, Messrs. France, Kennedy and Woodgate and Attorney Helm, went to Central yesterday to participate in the celebration attending the completion of the Colorado Central railroad.

Miss Mamie S. Welch, daughter of A. S. Welch, left yesterday for a visit to her old home in Harrison county, Kentucky. During a residence of six years in our city, Miss Welch has made many friends, who will gladly welcome her back on her return next fall.

Mrs. E. C. Bartlett and children, and Miss L. S. Williams, left yesterday for the east, where they will remain some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Craigue returned from the east yesterday. Mrs. Craigue's health has been greatly improved during a nine months' stay in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. Drinkwater, of the firm of Drinkwater & Watson, plumbers and gas-fitters, Chicago, is at the National.

H. A. Foote, of Middlebury, Vermont, arrived in town Saturday last with some fine stock for Captain Cuthell. He is stopping at the National.

James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, New York, is at the National.

A. C. Stockton, a commercial man of St. Louis, is registered at the National.

Mr. A. Sagendorf, returned yesterday from Hoyt's ranch, where he has been rusticating for a few days past. Mr. Sagendorf and Mr. Hoyt, in one day's shooting on Horse creek, killed 318 ducks, and they say it was'nt much of a day for ducks either. For particulars, apply to Bob Taylor.

John Muir, General Freight Agent of the Kansas Pacific railroad, with his wife, left for Denver yesterday.

Wm. Harrison, Esq., has gone to Denver.

J. B. Donavan has leased the plot of ground in front of the depot, which he has sown with millet.

R. S. Leonard, returned from Garland City yesterday.

John Steene, Esq., formerly with John Moorehead, the largest iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the National.

John Watts, mail route agent of this district, is stopping at the National.

Wm. Hamilton, of the D. & R. G. R'y, is at the National.

Messrs. Alex. Grant and J. Reid, of Victoria, Kas., are at the National.

T. F. Thomas, who is at present settling up the Blakely mill property, is stopping at the National.

Mr. M. C. Wilson, chief clerk of the mail service, seventh division, will be in town to-morrow, to make arrangements for putting a mail express pouch from this city on the Leadville express train.

W. S. Hurd, of the firm of Hurd & Son, wholesale grocers, Denver, is at the Crawford.

Mrs. S. D. Kimbark, Chas. A. Kimbark and Walter Kimbark, of Chicago, are stopping at the Crawford.

E. H. Toby and wife, of Denver, are registered at the Crawford.

Messrs. I. Colgate and R. H. Savory, of England, tourists, are at the Crawford.

A. C. French, esq., of Kansas City, is at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Messrs. J. H. Scott, and H. J. Clark, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, were at the Crawford, Sunday.

Wm. Billings, of the McCormick Reaper Company, of Chicago, with his wife, are at the Crawford.

### OBITUARY.

### Another Old Resident Gone.

Judge J. M. Castillo, an old resident of Colorado, died at his residence in Florissant, on Saturday last. He had been in his usual health, up to within a few days of his death, when he began to complain of a severe pain in his side, of which, however, but little notice was taken. On Saturday last, he rapidly grew worse, until finally death put an end to his sufferings.

Judge Castillo came to Colorado in the year '59, at the time of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, and has always been looked upon as one of the old settlers. He has at various times held positions of prominence, which made him, as he was, a very popular man. While a resident of St. Louis, Mo., of which place he was also an early settler, he held the position of sheriff of that county. After coming to this state he was for some time receiver of the Fairplay land company. From Fairplay he removed to what is now the town of Florissant, of which town he was the founder. Here he built and opened a hotel, and it is said that no hotel in the state was better conducted, nor had a more genial and courteous landlord. It was here that he has lived for the past ten years, continually making the friends, whose remembrances of him will long live. Judge Castillo's name has always been prominent in connection with the politics of the day, and in which also he always manifested a lively interest. His funeral took place yesterday, at Florissant. A superb casket, from the undertaking rooms of S. B. Westerfield, was sent out at an early hour yesterday. Thus passes away another of our old residents, bringing again to our mind the often recurring thought that Death will eventually claim each and all of us. Judge Castello was nearly seventy years of age and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

### Kidnapped.

On Friday last, between the hours of eight and nine, p. m., was perpetrated an outrage, without precedent, in our quiet city. Several of our most peaceable and inoffensive young men were surprised and captured, and deprived of their personal liberty for the period of seven hours. Without warning, or opportunity to say good bye to friends, they were thrust into covered carriages, and in the darkness, taken from the city. At first, they were driven about the streets, evidently for the purpose of confusing and misleading their minds as to the intentions of their ruthless captors. Then the carriages all concentrated on the road leading from the city through Templeton's Gap.

It was in vain that the prisoners demanded the cause of their detention; it was in vain they begged for mercy; and their heart-rending appeals to be informed of their probable destination and fate, were only answered with derisive laughter. Escape was impossible, for they were outnumbered, and surrounded by the conspirators. Besides, the carriages were driven at such a rapid rate that any attempt to jump therefrom might have been attended with serious or fatal consequences. So cautious were the captors that when a valuable shawl was dropped upon the road they did not even stop to pick it up.

On, on they went through Templeton's Gap, past Cottonwood Ranch, toward the Divide. Meanwhile the prisoners minds were filled with apprehension; mingled with the Divide's shadowy outline in the distance were visions of the scenes of blood and murder it had witnessed in the past. They thought of the crimson tomma-hawk, the poisoned arrow, and the glistening knife so well known there a few short years ago; they thought of the assassin's gory deed; in imagination they saw the wretched victim writhing at the stake; and when the carriages turned upon the railroad that across the Monument, a thrill of terror rose through their frames as death beneath its deep and troubled waters stared them in the face.

But the conspirators seemed determined to prolong the torture, and soon the ghostly phantoms of Monument Park lifted their tall forms on either side. In a few moments the whole party drew up in front of Mr. Lewis'. Here the prisoners were taken from the carriages into the house, but were closely guarded. Either Mr. L. was a party to the plot, or else he dared not interpose or disobey, and his capacious residence was placed at the disposal of the lawless company.

The victims were securely fixed in chairs and terribly maltreated. First, *Mythology* and several other missiles of a kindred nature were hurled at them; next their faults and follies were publicly discussed in what purported to be a regular periodical; then they were maliciously stuffed, despite their protests, with provisions evidently prepared beforehand for that purpose.

After suffering numerous and sundry other indignities, the unhappy victims were tumbled back into the carriages and purposely, exposed to the hot and piercing rays of the moon, which was then nearly in the zenith. During the drive home they were further abused with—"Here's good whisky, drink 'er down;" "Johnny fill up the bowl;" "We won't go home till morning," etc., etc. And finally, when restored to liberty at 4 o'clock a. m., it was with humiliating injunction, to be good boys and behave themselves.

No prosecutions have as yet been instituted, but we understand the victims think of beginning some by *attachment*. They do not propose to submit quietly to the outrage, if there is any law by which they can secure redress. They think that if peaceable and harmless men can be deprived, with impunity, of their liberty, and be so heartlessly maltreated, there is no protection to the American citizen; and that the assertions on the subject of liberty in the Declaration of Independence and the state and federal constitutions are empty phrases, without force or meaning.

PLEB.

### A Brilliant Stone.

Sometime since a man found a crystal in the Monument creek, which he sold for one dollar. The second owner sold it for an aqua marine to Mr. Moore, the lapidary, for seven dollars. Mr. Moore supposed the stone was a beryl when he bought it, but on attempting to cut it he found it much harder than any stone he had ever finished. He then knew it was no common stone. He was obliged to use diamond dust in cutting it, and was occupied eight days in so doing. The stone is cut in eighty-two faces, in the style called "split brilliant." It is ½ an inch thick, ¾ of an inch wide, and ⅞ of an inch long. It is of a light azure blue, sparkles like a diamond, is perfectly clear and without a flaw. Competent judges have pronounced the stone a sapphire, and value it at $1,500. Mr. Moore does not express any decided opinion as yet, but all the tests thus far used support the opinion that it is a sapphire. We little know the valuable gems that are lying on the surface all about us. There is no valuable stone known with the single exception of diamond that has not been found in Colorado.

Mr. Moore will send the stone to Ball & Black and Tiffany & Co., of New York, to examine and place a value upon it. This wonderful stone may be seen for two or three days at the lapidary shop. We advise all to go and see it.

### Military Notes.

At the weekly meeting of the Colorado Springs Cavalry, held in its armory, last evening, Major Macomber, the popular drill master, stated that on his recent trip to Denver he had met the Adjutant General, who informed him that the military companies of Denver would be present at the Firemen's Tournament, to be celebrated at Pueblo, on the 15th of August. Before returning to Denver, and immediately after the celebration at Pueblo, the several companies with their horses and equipments, intend going into camp at this place, where undoubtedly they will be received and entertained in a hospitable manner by the members of Co. B.

The Adjutant General will inspect the company in July or during the approaching encampment.

Hereafter the company will hold its meeting at 8 o'clock, instead of 7:30.

A movement is on foot to organize an infantry company at this place, and already requisitions have been sent to the Governor for equipments.

### Hotel Arrivals.

CRAWFORD.—A. J. Burton, Garland; W. S. Hurd, E. H. Tobey and wife, John Peyton, Wm. Billings and wife, Denver; Mrs. S. D. Kimbark, Walter Kimbark, Chas. A. Kimbark, Chauncey Keep, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Miss C. R. Bell, Manitou; J. W. Scott, Pueblo; H. J. Clark, Kansas City; J. T. Coffin, New York; L. Colgate, R. H. Savory, England; Mrs. T. J. Anderson, Topeka; Miss Maggie King, Wisconsin; John Wilson, Chas. Wilson, L. O. Poutales, E. M. Ermatinger, Chas. Elwell, F. R. Hoyt, ranch; C. B. Lamborn, city.

MANITOU HOUSE.—Alex. Grant, J. Reed, O. A. Betre and wife, Victoria, Kan; F. R. Chicago.

NATIONAL.—Hobart S. Grant, A. C. Stockton, W. H. Falkes, St. Louis; Alex. Grant, J. Reed, Victoria, Kansas; W. H. Fisher, Manitou; Wm. Hamilton, D. & R. G. R'y; T. F. Thomas, Divide; J. H. Drinkwater, Chicago; H. A. Foot, Middlebury, Vt.; F. L. Keeler, Topeka; Charles A. Kindbery, Ranche; J. D. Reymert, jr., Little Buttes; Miss Hood, Huntington, Pa.; John Watts, Santa Fe, N. M.; J. B. Fitch, Rock Island; John Steen, Pittsburg, Pa.; James C. Putnam, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.—E. J. Simmons, S. B. Pratcher, Chicago; John J. Lyon, Dubuque, Iowa; J. M. Dement, A. N. Sterling, A. C. French, Kansas City; Mrs. Lizzie Helm.

### THE McINTIRE EXAMINATION.

### The Complaint—The Decision.

We received a copy of the *Silver World* last night, which gives all the particulars of Mr. McIntire's examination at Lake City. We would like to re-print the entire account of the trial, but want of space forbids. The trial commenced Monday, May 13, before Judge Howell, U. S. Commissioner. The following are the complaints.

THE COMPLAINTS

in substance charge that on or about the 14th day of May, 1877, H. A. McIntire, then being president of the First National Bank of Lake City, a corporation doing business under the national banking laws, did, as such president, make false and fraudulent entries on the books of the said bank, charging in the assets of said bank, transferred to it by the Hinsdale County Bank, of which McIntire & Knox were the owners, certain papers known as county warrants, to the amount of $13,686.21 of which amount $8,865.40 was a false and fraudulent representation of values. That on or about May 10, 1877, and at divers dates up to July 1, 1877, he made false and fraudulent entries of county warrants in the manner before stated, charging on the books $10,427.72, of which amount $6,518.08 was false and fraudulent. That on or about the 18th of July, 1877, he drew a certain bill of exchange on the Chemical National Bank of New York, payable to his order, as president, for the sum of $10,000. That of said amount he fraudulently charged $5,000 in the account of the Mechanics National Bank of New York, and $5,000 in the account of the Hinsdale County bank. That on or about October 2, 1877, he made false and fraudulent entries concerning the charges and expenses of the erection of the bank building, charging therefor $13,392.21, of which amount $3,728.80 was false and fraudulent. That on or about May 14, 1877 he made false and fraudulent entries concerning the real estate, furniture and fixtures transferred by him from the Hinsdale county bank, charging therefor $5,254.40, of which $1,426.79 was false and fraudulent, all of which with the intent to injure the said First national bank association and to deceive the agent of the United States, appointed to examine the affairs of said association.

The prosecution then commenced to examine their witnesses, which took until Thursday. Among the witnesses examined were Hugh J. Alexander, W. B. Sherman, James Gebert and J. L. McNeil.

When the prosecution closed their case, Mr. Macon stated the defense would offer no testimony, and moved to discharge the prisoner for want of evidence. After hearing arguments from the counsel, Judge Howell said he would render his decision in the morning. On Friday morning Judge Howell rendered his decision and held Mr. McIntire to bail in the sum of $15,000. The following is the important part of Judge Howell's decision:

I find from the evidence produced that H. A. McIntire and one James Knox, now deceased, were, in the spring of 1877, and previous, engaged in the business of banking in Lake City as McIntire, Knox & Co., a co-partnership composed of these two men, as the Hinsdale County Bank. They bought certain county warrants at a certain low figure—as disclosed by the evidence, they held them for a short time, and when the First National Bank of Lake City commenced I find these men selling these warrants to the First National Bank at a higher figure. And I find three out of the five directors of the latter bank present and legally, at least, consenting to the transaction. This was clearly wrong, but not, as I conceive it, a wrong which is properly cognizable under this particular statute, [sec. 5,209, rev. stat. U. S.] nor can I accept the theory of a false entry with reference to this warrant transaction. An entry is the record in story, daily, of any given transaction that really happened.

Bouvier's dictionary, the long recognized standard of legal terms, says a valid original entry must possess the following requisites: 1st. It must be made in a proper book. 2nd, It must be made in proper time. 3rd. It must be intelligible and according to law. 4th. It must be made by a person having authority to make it. Applying these tests to the legal evidence introduced I cannot find that in these warrant transactions there were any false entries. If McIntire, finding that one of the depositors had gone away leaving a deposit of money, had taken from the drawer or safe a sum equal to the amount and had made—by entries the books of the bank show that the depositor had drawn his money; this would have been false entries, for it would show upon the books something that never happened. Or, if he had reduced the real amount of deposits—by apparent entries, going to show that the amount of deposits was smaller, in order to show the examiner the required 15 per cent on hand of aggregate circulation and deposits, then the entries would be false. It is not necessary to go farther on this part of the case.

I now come to the consideration of the drafts drawn by the defendant, while acting as president. Having found that he had obtained from the directory no great special power it follows, it seems to me, that he had no authority to draw the $10,000 which is in evidence; and also the evidence that he draws it; also that it went to pay the personal note of McIntire and Knox, in New York. I think it is no objection to say that if McIntire had not done this, the credit of the Colorado Springs bank and of this bank would have suffered. He knew this paper would have to be paid, and he had ample time to call a meeting of the directors of this bank and allow them to act in the matter and save the credit of this bank, if they so chose; this would have been the proper mode to proceed.

I find the law still more clearly violated, as I conceive, in the other draft transaction, and under the decision of Judge Blatchford, [Benedict's Rep. vol. 2, page 420, et sequitur]. I also find that a *prima facie* case is made out under the complaint for embezzlement and abstraction of the funds of the bank.

I have thus imperfectly tried to make clear the impelling causes which lead me to this conclusion. If I have erred in my construction of the law a superior court will correct the unintentional wrong I have done, and an acquittal by a jury of his peers, will vindicate the defendant as a discharge here could not do.

The Commissioner held the prisoner to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

The *Silver World* makes lengthy comments on the trial, of which this is an extract:

A man is entitled to be considered innocent until he is proved guilty. We make no excuse for McIntire, are not defending or palliating his course, but we believe from what we know of the facts in the case, that much of what he did he was led to do from the position into which he was forced from having attempted the herculean feat of doing an extensive banking business without capital.

In this connection it is but justice to Alexander to say that the evidence relieves him of any responsibility for, or criminal complicity with, these transactions.

### MARRIED.

At the "Iron Springs," Manitou, on Sunday, May 19, by Rev. J. A. Stayt, Mr. Hurim Miller, and Miss Mahala Thompson, both of Colorado City.

### Business Locals.

Go to Hopkins' for your fine pitch kindling, on south half of the burnt district.

Tents, wagon covers, camping and mining outfits at Durkee & Lee's.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, and everything in the baker's line delivered daily by

W. H. KENNEY.

"DON'T BE DECEIVED BY BIG SIGNS"—Or big blowing, but if you want to buy groceries for cash, at bottom figures, give me a trial. A. YERGER.

Ice Cream daily at the United States Restaurant.

BOARDING BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Good board and lodging, in a pleasant family, can be had at the rate of one dollar per day, or five dollars per week. Apply at the residence of James A. Hix, corner of Nevada and Vermijo avenues.

Persons wanting wool twine, wool sacks, or sheep shears, call on Durkee & Lee.

Fresh Fish every day at Yerger's.

Churns, milk pans, pails, strainers, &c., at Durkee & Lee's.

H. H. Stevens has three or four good saddle horses to let at reasonable prices.

For the best accommodations in Colorado Springs stop at the National Hotel.

One of the best hotels in Colorado is the Crawford House, at Colorado Springs.

Go to Hopkin's for your stove-wood, on south half of the burnt district.

FOR SALE.—A buggy and harness, apply at S. M. Sanders' livery stable.

Miss Warren of 915 Broadway, New York City, will open a case of French pattern bonnets, and English walking hats, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 23, 24 and 25, at the sample rooms of the Crawford House, two doors south of the hotel. The ladies of Colorado Springs and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which will be opened for sale at the cost of importation.

FOR SALE.—A Greyhound Pup. Inquire at No. 2 Hartwell's Row.

Ice Cream by the quart or gallon at the United States Restaurant.

Casaday & Seek are prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, etc. We have also connected with our establishment a wagon shop, under the superintendence of Mr. S. M. Dilts, where we do all kinds of wagon repairing. Our prices are as low as any in the State. We have none but the best of workmen. *Give us a call.* Brick shop south of Cascade avenue.

Milk five cents a quart. T. E. Johnson.

Buy the Cheyenne Canon Ice of T. E. Johnson.


### Cheyenne Canon Ice.

It is an undisputed fact that impure ice is as unhealthful and dangerous as impure water. And believing the wants of this community would require and that an effort to supply a good pure article would be appreciated, I have at a great expense a large reservoir filled from the pure sparkling water of Cheyenne canon, and from which I have cut and stored a large quantity of ice of the most unquestionable purity.

T. E. Johnson.

We, the undersigned, residing in the neighborhood of Cheyenne canon, fully endorse the above and take pleasure in recommending the ice, knowing it is what it is claimed to be, Cheyenne Canon Ice.

JOHN WOLF,
NAT. COLBY,
D. F. KINSMAN,
M. A. FOSTER,
D. M. ROSE,
J. W. ROSE,
F. E. ROSE,
EDWARD YOUNGER,
PHILIP YOUNGER,
WM. B. JONES,
O. M. ROSE,
JOHN L. PEARCY.

tw-1td

### New Train. Change of Time.

The Denver and Rio Grande in connection with the Kansas Pacific railway, will put on a new train leaving Canon City 4:15 a. m.; Pueblo 6:30 a. m.; Colorado Springs, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Denver 12:25 p. m., connecting with the Kansas Pacific railway leaving Denver at 1 p. m. Denver time (2:15 p. m. Kansas Pacific time.) This train makes close connection at Kansas City union depot with trains for all routes east. This elegantly equipped line offers superior advantages to the traveling public in a trip to the east through Denver.

Go to Hopkins' for your pitch pine posts, on south half of the burnt district.

T. A. Hay & Co., Blacksmiths and Horseshoers, make a specialty of shoeing horses troubled with diseased hoofs; such as quarter cracks, contracted feet, corns, etc. Freighters can rely upon a No. 1 job of mountain work, repairing of heavy mountain wagons a specialty. Sign of the Big Horse Shoe, Huerfano Street, west of Cascade avenue, Colorado Springs.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP a well established business in this city. Capital required three to five thousand dollars. Good reasons for selling. Address P. O. box 438.

FOR SALE. A lot and two houses, one block from the postoffice; also, a stock and dairy ranch, nine miles south of town; will be sold cheap. Apply to GAZETTE office.

### WANTED.

WANTED To hire, a small unfurnished room, within five minutes walk of the Postoffice. Inquire at this office.

WANTED. A good blacksmith. Apply to E. C. Barnett, Colorado Springs.

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Furnished Rooms for housekeeping or sleeping rooms in brick house opposite Episcopal church, Weber street.

FOR RENT.—A well furnished room, on ground floor, at corner of Tejon and St. Vrain. S. E. SESSIONS.

FOR RENT.—Two pleasant furnished rooms. Enquire at 3d door e. of Nevada avenue on Huerfano street.

### PRINTING.

KEEP YOUR EYE PEELED

When on the lookout for

FIRST-CLASS PRINTING

CHEAP.

The Franklin Printing House fills the bill

Office, Room 7, Union block, up stairs.

# Boots

AND

# Shoes,

# CHEAP!!!

AT

# D. W. ROBBINS'

Call and examine the quality and price before buying of those that have to advertise *NO SHODDY* goods, as you are SURE to find them at such places, as goods

## Should Speak for themselves.

### KALSOMINERS.

MARSH GREEN. CHAS. TOLLIVER.

*GREEN & TOLLIVER,*

KALSOMINERS and WHITEWASHERS

House and Carpet Cleaning and Carpet laying a specialty. Rooms and offices cleaned at ... All work guaranteed to give satisfaction ... charge. Good references given. Leave orders on slate at El Paso County Bank.

### NURSERY.

# IT IS A FACT THAT WM. CLARK,

IS SELLING

## Flowering Plants,

Cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

Colorado Springs Nursery.


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